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PROCEEDINGS OF THE
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SERIES B. TAXONOMY

VOLUME 12. 1943.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW STAPHYLINIDAE (COLEOPT.)[1]

By Malcolm CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

Oxyporus excellens sp. n.

Shining, black, the elytra with a broad yellow oblique fascia extending from the humeral region nearly to the suture beyond the middle, the last two abdominal tergites yellow. Antennae and legs pale yellow, the tibiae black. Length 8–9 mm.

Darjeeling district: Ghum. Type in my collection.

Except for the colour and somewhat longer head, with longer post-ocular region, similar to *O. terminalis* Cameron.

Oxyporus terminalis sp. n.

Shining black, the lateral margin and posterior third of the 7th and whole of the 8th tergites yellow. Antennae and legs pale yellow, the tibiae black. Length (excluding mandibles) 8–9 mm. Near *O. stigmaticus* Cameron but differently coloured. Head slightly broader than long, larger in the male, the post-ocular region gently rounded, about twice as long as the eye in the male, about 1½ times in the female, broader than the thorax, on the front with an impression, impunctate; thorax transverse with feebly rounded sides retracted behind, just before the middle with a transverse sulcus, before the base with two nearly parallel longitudinal sulci, impunctate. Elytra uneven, on the disc with broad, longitudinal coarsely and closely punctured sulcus, otherwise practically impunctate.

Darjeeling district: Ghum. Type in my collection.

Oxyporus tricolor sp. n.

Shining, head and thorax red, elytra yellowish-red, the postero-external region from the middle of the side to the apex of the suture, black; abdomen with the first two visible tergites yellow in the middle of each with a small blackish spot, the 3rd black with the side margin and a triangular spot adjacent, yellow, 4th except for the anterior part of the lateral margin black, 5th similar, 6th black with the posterior half yellow. Mandibles black. Antennae, palpi and legs yellow. Length 7·75–9 mm.

Darjeeling district: Ghum. Type in my collection.

Belongs to the section with two transverse thoracic sulci which includes also *O. bucephalus* Fauvel and *O. birmanus* Cameron, to which latter species *tricolor* is closely allied and has the same colour pattern but the mandibles are black, and the elytra more yellow in colour, moreover the head is broader, the thorax

[1] Continued from 1942, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **11** : 110.

more transverse and the punctures of the elytra less numerous and not so close, in other respects similar to *birmanus*.

Stenus (s.str.) **vorticosus** sp. n.

Size and build of *tortuosus* Cameron, and extremely like it, but the thorax is less uneven, less coarsely rugose, the radiating and tortuous rugae of the elytra less coarse and the abdomen very much more coarsely and closely punctured. The intermediate segments of the antennae are darker, of a brownish-yellow colour.

Darjeeling district: Ghum, Tiger Hill, altitude 8500–10,000 feet. Unique. In my collection.

Stenus (Parastenus) montivagans sp. n.

Shining black with strong brassy reflex. Antennae, palpi and legs reddish-yellow, the club of the former infuscate. Length 3 mm.

Near *S. grossepunctatus* Reitter but with brassy reflex and more coarsely punctured abdomen, the head broadly excavate and scarcely elevated along the middle, the antennae scarcely differing in structure. Head as broad as the elytra posteriorly, more coarsely punctured than in *grossepunctatus*. Thorax as long as broad, the sides rounded, widest about the middle, rather more retracted behind than in front, coarsely closely and rugosely punctured as in *grossepunctatus*. Elytra as long as the thorax, widened behind, closely and more coarsely punctured. Abdomen narrowed from base to apex, very finely margined, coarsely and closely punctured. The upper surface practically glabrous.

♂. 6th sternite with feeble arcuate emargination; 5th at the middle of the posterior margin more finely and more closely punctured than elsewhere.

Darjeeling district: Ghum, Tiger Hill, altitude 8500–10,000 feet. Type in my collection.

Stenus (Parastenus) kashmiricus sp. n.

Moderately shining, black. Antennae brownish-yellow, the club blackish, 3rd segment of palpi pitchy. Femora reddish-brown, blackish towards apex, tibiae blackish, tarsi reddish-yellow spotted with black. Length 3·5–4 mm.

Somewhat resembling *montivagans* Cameron in build, but differently coloured, less coarsely punctured, head narrower, thorax slightly longer and bisulcate on the disc. Head as broad as the elytra behind, bisulcate, the raised median ridge occasionally with a small shining plaque, closely, moderately coarsely, rugosely punctured. Antennae slender, rather short, the penultimate segments about as long as broad. Thorax slightly transverse (2·3 : 2), the sides rounded and dilated in front, rather strongly retracted behind, the disc longitudinally bisulcate, the sculpture rugose, distinctly coarser than on the head. Elytra as long as the thorax, widened behind, more coarsely punctured, rugose. Abdomen narrowed towards the apex, very finely margined, closely and nearly as coarsely punctured as the head on the anterior segments, more finely on the last two.

♂. Unknown.

Kashmir: Gulmarg, altitude 8000–10,000 feet.

Stenus (Hypostenus) siwalikensis sp. n.

Very near *consors* Fauvel, of the same size, colour and lustre, the antennae similarly constructed but slightly infuscate at the apex, the thorax, however, is narrower and more cylindrical, the sides less rounded, the sculpture a little coarser, the sculpture of the elytra scarcely differs from that of *consors*. The puncturation of the first three visible tergites is similar to that of *consors* but is much finer on the last three than in that species, finally

the white pubescence at the bases of the first three visible tergites is much thicker and longer than in that species. In other respects similar. Length 5 mm.

♂. 6th sternite with rather broad triangular excision.

Siwaliks : Lachiwala. Type in my collection.

Stenus (Mesostenus) rubronotatus sp. n.

Near *S. pseudoposticus* and *S. lopchuensis* Cameron. Differs from both in the elytral spot being smaller and round and also of a much duller orange-red colour, the femora also are distinctly infuscate apically. The head is as broad as the elytra with structure and sculpture as in *lopchuensis*. The antennae are distinctly shorter than in *pseudoposticus* but longer than in *lopchuensis*. The build and sculpture of the thorax and elytra scarcely differs from that of the latter species, but the puncturation of the abdomen is finer than in both and is without the metallic reflex seen in *pseudoposticus*. Length 7·3 mm.

♂. 6th sternite with small rectangular excision at the middle of the posterior margin : 5th flattened along the middle, the posterior part of the impression more finely punctured and more closely pubescent than elsewhere.

Darjeeling district : Ghum. Unique. In my collection.

Stenus (Mesostenus) mangpuensis sp. n.

Black, moderately shining, with slight coppery reflex more marked on the abdomen. Antennae reddish-yellow, the club infuscate. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 5·75 mm.

Head as wide as the elytra behind, broadly bisulcate and with a smooth boss on the vertex, otherwise coarsely and closely punctured. Antennae slender, rather long, the 4th and 5th segments long, of equal length, 6th and 7th of equal length, shorter than the preceding, 8th shorter than 7th, 9th and 10th a little shorter but stouter than the 8th, but distinctly longer than broad. Thorax slightly longer than broad (3 : 2·75), widest at the middle and rounded, equally retracted in front and behind and a little sinuate before the posterior angles, uneven, sulcate along the middle, impressed at the sides, at the base with a pair of superficial impressions, more coarsely and rugosely punctured than the head. Elytra as long as the thorax, slightly widened behind, uneven, coarsely and closely punctured, with some strong longitudinal rugae on the disc. Abdomen narrowed from base to apex, finely bordered, moderately finely, closely punctured on the first two visible tergites, equally closely but much more finely and obsoletely on the following.

♂. Unknown.

Darjeeling district : Ghum; Mangpu, Rongdong Valley. Type in my collection.

Stenus (Mesostenus) separandus sp. n.

Very similar to *S. virgula* Fauvel, but differing in the following respects, the sculpture of the head a little coarser, thorax without median sulcus, the puncturation of the abdomen as close but coarser, almost as coarse on the 4th and 5th visible tergites as on the anterior and very much coarser than in *virgula*. Length 4 mm.

♂. Middle and posterior tibiae with a minute black tooth at inner border of the apex. 5th sternite flattened at the middle of the posterior margin and there more finely and closely pubescent : 6th with feeble arcuate emargination of the posterior border, broader and less deep than in *virgula*.

Stenus (Mesostenus) separandus form **evanescens** form. n.; in this the elytral spot is entirely absent.

Darjeeling district : Ghum.

Stenus (Mesostenus) pseudopictus sp. n.

Black, the elytra with oval bright orange-yellow spot postero-externally equally distant from the lateral and posterior borders, much farther from the sutural; abdomen more shining than the fore-parts with distinct greenish metallic reflex. Antennae with the first three or four segments yellow, the following infuscate. Palpi and legs reddish-yellow. Length 7 mm.

Near *S. posticus* Fauvel, but with much longer slender antennae and also differs in the following respects: less shining, antennae darker, thorax a little longer and narrower (4 : 3), uneven, sulcate along the middle, the sulcus nearly reaching the anterior border but not the posterior, before the base on each side with short obsolete impression, the coarse close sculpture more rugose, abdomen with the first three visible tergites punctured as in *posticus* but the following distinctly less finely than in that species. Yet nearer *S. lopchuensis* Cameron, but with longer antennae, the head more coarsely punctured, thorax uneven as in that species and of similar build, abdomen with greenish metallic reflex, a little less closely punctured throughout, not at all rugose, in other respects similar.

♂. Unknown.

Darjeeling: Ghum district.

Stenus (Mesostenus) diversiventris sp. n.

In size, colour, lustre and antennal structure resembling *S. gestroi* Fauvel, but with the median sulcus of the thorax less deep and the sculpture distinctly coarser, elytra a little more coarsely punctured and at once distinguished by the much coarser puncturation of the last three tergites which is only a little less coarse than on the anterior, whereas in *gestroi* it is considerably finer. In the male the excision of the 6th sternite is smaller and narrower than in that species.

Naga Hills: Laimatak. Type in my collection.

Dianous adjacens sp. n.

Black, moderately shining with slight greenish reflex, the elytral rosette with coppery reflex. Antennae, legs and palpi black. Length 5·5 mm.

Near *D. tortuosus* Champion, but a little smaller and narrower, the head narrower, the juxta-ocular sulcus scarcely indicated, the puncturation a little finer, the antennal segments shorter, the thorax in front more dilated, shorter, but as long as broad, along the middle with a narrower sulcus but without a median basal keel, the lateral impressions weaker, the sculpture equally close but not quite so coarse; elytra less uneven, the well-marked longitudinal impression between the shoulders and suture seen in *tortuosus* is absent, the sculpture not quite so coarse. In other respects like *tortuosus*.

♂. Unknown.

Darjeeling district: Ghum; Rongdong Valley.

Dianous sikkimi sp. n.

Shining black. Antennae and legs black. Posterior tarsi with the 1st segment about as long as the 5th, the 4th not bilobed. Length 5 mm.

Near *D. radiatus* Champion, but smaller, deep black without greenish reflex, the puncturation of the head scarcely differing, that of the thorax a little less close, the sculpture of the elytra similar in character to that of *radiatus* but distinctly coarser. In other respects similar.

♂. 6th sternite with broad and rather deep triangular excision: 5th with small flattened area at the middle of the posterior margin, which is more closely pubescent.

Darjeeling district: Ghum; Mangpu, Rongdong Valley. Type in my collection.

Aulacosthaetus indicus sp. n.

Only differs from *Stenaesthetus quadrisulcatus*[2] Cameron in the following respects: head except for a few small obsolete punctures along the base, impunctate, thorax with the lateral sulci extending almost to the anterior border, the anterior half closely, moderately coarsely punctured, the elytra as closely but more coarsely and deeply punctured, in all other respects similar. Length 2·5–3 mm.

Darjeeling district: Ghum. Type in my collection.

Edaphus binodulus sp. n.

Shining reddish-yellow. Thorax with fine keel along the middle, the base with six small foveae. Antennae and legs yellow. Length 1·2 mm.

Differing but little in build from *E. carinicollis* Bernhauer and the antennae of similar structure, but at once distinguished by the distinctly punctured elytra. Head bisulcate but with less strongly elevated median area and with the lateral margins more strongly raised and broader, the eyes larger. Thorax slightly transverse, the sides in front more dilated than in *carinicollis*, at the base with six small foveae,[3] the two external ones not separated by a sharp keel from one another, along the middle with a fine keel almost reaching the anterior border, very finely and sparingly punctured as in that species. Elytra longer than the thorax (2·5 : 2), finely, rather closely and distinctly punctured. Pubescence very sparing on the thorax, more evident on the elytra and abdomen which is also very finely and moderately closely punctured. Ground sculpture absent throughout.

Darjeeling district: Ghum, Tiger Hill, altitude 8500–10,000 feet. Unique. In my collection.

Edaphus brevipennis sp. n.

Of the usual shining reddish colour, with yellow antennae and legs but with short elytra. Head a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes very small, the temples prominent and dentiform, the frontal margin broad, feebly rounded, the whole vertex deeply and broadly impressed, with a pair of foveae posteriorly and without raised central area, the side margin between the eye and antennal tubercle somewhat elevated and obtusely angulate, at the base with a few small punctures placed transversely and two or three others near the base of the antennal tubercle; ground sculpture and pubescence absent. Antennae moderate, slender, the first three segments elongate, subequal, 4th to 7th shorter but longer than broad, decreasing in length, 8th and 9th moniliform, 10th much stouter, scarcely transverse, 11th oval. Thorax transverse (3·5 : 3), the sides rounded and dilated in front, strongly arcuately retracted behind, at the posterior angle with a deep fossa, at the base with four smaller ones, along the middle with a fine keel, rather coarsely and rather closely punctured, with scanty pubescence and without ground sculpture. Elytra as long as but broader than the thorax, distinctly widened behind, transverse (4·2 : 3), very finely, sparingly and obsoletely punctured on the disc, much less finely, distinctly punctured at the sides, with rather long, sparing pubescence. Abdomen widest before the middle, a little narrowed at the base, more strongly towards apex, the puncturation extremely fine and scanty, sparingly pubescent. Length 1·5 mm.

Darjeeling district: Ghum. In moss. Type in my collection.

[2] This species must be removed to *Aulacosthaetus* Bernhauer (1939).

[3] *Edaphus carinicollis* is described as having only four basal foveae, but I find that there are six, the two outer ones being very small and not separated from one another by a sharp keel as in the present species.

NOTES ON THE GENUS *EUPLOEA* FABR. (LEPID. DANAIDAE)

By G. Talbot, F.R.E.S.

With the publication of Corbet's paper (1942, "Revisional Notes on the genus *Euploea* F.", *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) **9** : 253–267) [1] and his key to the Indo-Malayan species which follows these notes, it can be claimed that order has been imposed in this rather difficult group, and that the classification of the species is now placed upon a secure foundation. Previously the genus was in a somewhat chaotic condition although three notable attempts were made to classify the species: namely by Moore (1883), Fruhstorfer (1910), and Hulstaert (1931). In order to complete the work begun by Corbet it has been necessary to examine the status of many names given by the older authors. The present paper is the result of this examination.

Descriptions of forms named by the following authors have been studied: C. Felder, C. and R. Felder, Godart, Boisduval, and Lucas. Most of the types of Felder (Coll. Rothschild) and those of Boisduval (Coll. Oberthür) are now in the British Museum (Natural History) and have been examined. As a result of this examination a few changes in nomenclature have become necessary.

The key to the species, in the paper which follows, is constructed upon the males. It has been found impracticable to make a key for separating the females throughout the range of the species. It would only be possible to do this for the species occurring within a given geographical area.

Generally speaking, in the female the wing-pattern, particularly on the underside, partakes much of the male, and is often quite similar.

In the female of most species the fore-wing underside, in area 1*b*, has a pale stripe. The length, thickness, and definition of this stripe, and its distance from the pale area in lower part of 1*b* is not always constant.

In females of the following species there is no stripe in 1*b*, or it is vestigial, or it is represented by a normal pattern-spot: *Eleusina* group, *Tulliolus* group, *Phaenareta* group, *klugii* Moore, *leucostictos* (Gmelin), *usipetes* Hew., *diocletianus* (F.).

Much more work remains to be done on the subspecies and known distribution of the forms, but it must wait for a more suitable opportunity than the present.

I am indebted to the Trustees of the British Museum for facilities accorded in carrying out the present study; and I am grateful to Dr. Corbet for his advice and help in clearing up difficult points. Dr. Corbet is in full agreement with the views on nomenclature expressed herein.

Changes in Nomenclature and Status.

1. *Names used by Corbet* (1942).

Page 258, *algea* (Godart). This name retains its position in replacing *duponchelii* Boisduval. *baudiniana* (Godart): Relegated to *species incertae.*

[1] References to all other works quoted in this paper are to be found in Bryk, 1937, *Lep. Cat.* **78**, Danaidae I.

helcita Boisduval: Replaced by *lewinii* C. & R. Felder, the name *helcita* being applied to the species known as *whitmei* Butler.

Page 259, *buxtoni* Moore. This is the subspecies of *modesta* from southern Sumatra (Bovenlanden), *ainoae* Bryk being the race from north-eastern Sumatra.

Page 260, *leachii* C. & R. Felder. This is a synonym of *redtenbacheri* C. & R. Felder.

Page 262, *eleutho* (Godart). This is replaced by *algea* (Godart). *Swainsoni* complex: This becomes the *Algea* complex. *duponchelii* Boisduval: A synonym of *algea* (Godart).

Page 266, *latifasciata* Weymer. This includes *nubaida* (Grose-Smith) and *radica* Fruhstorfer as subspecies. *honesta* Butler: A subspecies of *batesii* C. & R. Felder. *euphon* (F.): *goudotii* Boisduval and *desjardinsii* (Guérin) are subspecies of *euphon* (F.).

Page 267, *dalmanii* C. & R. Felder. This should be *morosa* Butler. The true *dalmanii* is a subspecies of *algea* (Godart).

melanopa Röber. This should be *netscheri* Snellen. The true *melanopa* is a synonym of *lapeyrousei* Boisduval.

2. *Names not mentioned by Corbet* (1942).

donovani C. & R. Felder. Replaces *lucasi* (Moore), 1883. *lewinii* C. & R. Felder: Replaces *mathewi* Poulton, 1924. *malaguna* Ribbe: A synonym of *lacon* (Grose-Smith). *staintonii* C. & R. Felder: A synonym of *hisme* Boisduval. *lykoatis* Fruhstorfer: A synonym of *algea algea* (Godart).

Examination of Male Genitalia.

Corbet (1942 : 266) refers to the uncertain status of *boisduvalii*, *melanopa*, *eurianassa* and *dalmanii*. The name *netscheri* Snellen must be substituted for "*melanopa*" and *morosa* Butler for "*dalmanii*."

Dr. Corbet has examined the genitalia of these and of some other forms and finds no evidence to suggest that the arrangement given is incorrect.

E. euphon (F.) is regarded as being conspecific with *goudotii* and *desjardinsii*. The genitalia, of the usual *Euploea* type, show no differences. A comparison of the wing-markings suggests close relationship, especially between *euphon* and *desjardinsii*. In some specimens of *goudotii* there is an approach to the hind-wing underside band of *euphon*.

E. latifasciata, *nubaida* and *eboraci* have the usual *Euploea* type of genitalia. The first two are regarded as being conspecific.

E. batesii and *honesta* show no differences in genitalia. These forms do not occur together, and a form (as yet unnamed) found in Kirwina is somewhat intermediate. They are regarded as being conspecific.

E. netscheri, *eurianassa* and *morosa* have similar genitalia. *E. netscheri* and *morosa* both occur on the island of Gebi (or Gebeh), whilst *netscheri* is found with *eurianassa* in the region of Astrolabe Bay. No real intermediates have been seen by me. It is proposed to treat all three as representing distinct though closely allied species.

E. usipetes has the same genitalia as *leucostictos*. Both occur together in Dutch New Guinea and in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. In the Aru Is. only *usipetes* seems to occur. Although closely allied to *leucostictos*, it is proposed to retain the specific rank of *usipetes*.

Species Described by C. and R. Felder, J. A. Boisduval, J. B. Godart, F. Moore, and by W. Doherty.

1. *Species described by C. and R. Felder.*

A careful study has been made of all the Euploeas described by C. and R. Felder. These are arranged in the subjoined table in alphabetical order. The first column gives the name, the page reference in the *Reise Novara*, and the sex; the sign ○, prefixed, indicates that the type was not identified in the Felder Coll. in the British Museum (N.H.), and may be in Vienna. The second column gives the present designation and whether treated as a synonym. The third column gives the type locality; a number, in brackets, refers to notes which follow the table.

The types of all the Felder names have been examined with the exception of those marked ○.

As is usual with most old collections, a "type" label is not attached to any specimen. Where only a single specimen was found to exist among the Felder material this became the true holotype. In other cases the specimen selected as type is, of course, a lectotype. The specimens so chosen bear data given by the Felders in their descriptions, and where figures were published the specimens agree with such figures. It was, therefore, usually easy to select the specimen which the authors had before them in making their diagnoses.

Notes.

1 (*arisbe*). Only one male from Coll. Felder conforms to the original description. It is labelled "Mus. Berol.". The hind-wing has the white patches merged to form a border, a variation mentioned by the authors as being found in the species. This specimen is, apparently, a co-type. The type should have five separate white patches on hind-wing, a character usual in *darchia* from Timor. In Felder's own copy of "Kirby" he marked *arisbe* as "sp. diversa."

2 (*dalmanii*). A male and female from Coll. Felder were examined. The male is without data but the female bears a name-label and the locality "Gilolo", and belongs certainly to the male, though this male agrees with *duponchelii* from Amboina. The female belongs to the Gilolo subspecies hitherto known as *dodingensis* (Moore).

3 (*donovani*). The types agree with *lucasi* (Moore) from Mindanao. There is some slight variation in the size of the submarginal dots on both wings and of the post-discal spots of hind-wing in this form.

4 (*erichsonii*). Type male, labelled "Assam", agrees very well with a male from Burma in the British Museum. The form is not known from Assam. The female type is of the usual form, without post-discal spots on fore-wing. It bears the label "Cochin".

5 (*frauenfeldii*). The male type represents the dark form peculiar to the southern Nicobars. In this form the hind-wing underside is without submarginal spots or has only vestiges. The type has a single submarginal spot in area 4.

6 (*geyeri*). A synonym of *wallengrenii* C. & R. Felder, not of *eyndhovii* C. & R. Felder. Represents the form with a complete row of submarginal spots on hind-wing underside.

Species in the *Reise Novara.*

Name.	Present designation.	Type locality.
angasii, 343, ♂♀	*core corinna* (McLeay) (syn.)	South Australia
°*arisbe*, 323, ♂	*darchia* (McLeay) subsp.	Timor. (1)
assimilata, 321, ♂♀	*leucostictos* (Gmelin) subsp.	" Ins. Arru " [*recte* Key Is.]
°*batesii*, 331, ♂♀	*batesii batesii* C. & R. Felder	Halmaheira
bernsteinii, 319, ♂♀	*leucostictos* (Gmelin) subsp.	Halmaheira
castelnaui, 314, ♀	*phaenareta* (Schaller) subsp.	Malaya
configurata, 326, ♀	*mulciber euctemon* Hewitson (syn.)	North Celebes
consimilis, 329, ♂	*sylvester coreta* (Godart) (syn.)	" Java " [*recte* S. India]
cuvieri, 315, ♂	*phaenareta* subsp.	Halmaheira
dalmanii, 332, ♂♀	*algea* (Godart) subsp.	Halmaheira. (2)
donovani, 343, ♂♀	*swainsoni* (Godart) subsp.	" Celebes " [*recte* Mindanao]. (3)
doubledayi, 337, ♂♀	*doubledayi doubledayi* C. & R. Felder	Sylhet
erichsonii, 324, ♂♀	*klugii* Moore subsp.	" India sept." [*recte* Burma]. (4)
eschscholtzii, 345, ♂	*lewinii* C. & R. Felder subsp.	Fiji
euthoë, 316, ♂	*phaenareta* (Schaller) subsp.	Aru Is.
eyndhovii, 338, ♂	*eyndhovii eyndhovii* C. & R. Felder	Java
forsteri, 322, ♂	*tulliolus* (Fabr.) subsp.	Fiji. (27)
fraterna, 321, " ♂ "	*leucostictos assimilata* C. & R. Felder ♀ (syn.)	" Ins. Arru " [*recte* Key Is.]. (19)
frauenfeldii C. Felder, 1862, 342, ♂	*crameri* Lucas subsp.	" Ceylon " [*recte* S. Nicobars]. (5)
geyeri, 338, ♂	*algea wallengrenii* C. & R. Felder (syn.)	Java. (6)
grayi, 346, ♂	*wallacei* C. Felder subsp.	Aru Is.
grotei, 339, ♂♀	*midamus* (L.) subsp.	Cochin China
guérini, 332, ♂	*algea* (Godart) subsp.	Aru Is.
harrisii, 328, ♂	*sylvester* (F.) subsp.	Cochin China
herrichii, 344, ♂	*boisduvalii boisduvalii* Lucas f. *herrichii* (= *proserpina* Butl.).	Fiji
hewitsonii, 326, ♂♀	*hewitsonii* C. & R. Felder.	" Celebes " [*recte* S. Celebes]. (7)
hopei, 328, ♂	*sylvester* (F.) subsp.	Assam
hopfferi, 323, ♂♀	*darchia* (McLeay) subsp.	" Ins. Arru " [*recte* Key Is.]
horsfieldii, 333, ♂♀	*algea* (Godart) subsp.	South Celebes (8).
kirbyi, 334, ♂♀	*algea* (Godart) subsp.	North Celebes. (9)
°*kollari*, 325, ♂	*klugii* Moore subsp.	" India sept." [*recte* Burma]
leachii, 334, ♀	*redtenbacheri redtenbacheri* C. & R. Felder, ♀ (syn.)	" Celebes " [*recte* South Celebes]
ledereri C. Felder, 1860: 317, ♂	*tulliolus* (F.) subsp.	Malaya
lewinii, 345, ♂	*lewinii lewinii* C. & R. Felder	" Australia sept." [*recte* Tonga Is.]. (10)
lorquinii, 340, ♂♀	*core amymone* (Godart) (syn.)	S.E. China
macleayi, 320, ♂♀	*leucostictos* (Gmelin) subsp.	Fiji. (11)
montana, 330, ♂♀	*sylvester* (F.) subsp.	Ceylon
montrouzieri, 345, ♂	*lewinii montrouzieri* C. & R. Felder	New Caledonia. (21)
moorei, 316	*core mazares* Doubleday (syn.)	Java. (12)
novarae C. Felder, 1862: 317, ♂	*leucostictos* (Gmelin) subsp.	Car Nicobar
pasithea, 318, ♂♀	*leucostictos nemertes* (Hübner) (syn.)	Amboina
payeni, 329, ♂	*sylvester* (F.) subsp.	Aru Is. (13)
pierretii, 331, ♀	*alcathoe* (Godart) subsp.	Dorey, Dutch New Guinea
°*poeyi*, 340, ♀	*algea deione* Westwood, ♀ (syn.)	Assam
redtenbacheri, 330, ♂	*redtenbacheri redtenbacheri* C. & R. Felder	" Ins. Arru " [*recte* Celebes]. (14)
rogenhoferi, 325, ♂	*midamus* (L.) subsp.	" India sept." [*recte* Assam]

Name.	Present designation.	Type locality.
saundersii, 322, ♂♀	*tulliolus* (F.) subsp.	Aru Is.
°*scherzeri* C. Felder, 1862 : 335, ♂	*core* (Cramer) subsp.	"Ceylon" [*recte* Car Nicobar]
schlegelii, 327, ♂	*sylvester* (F.) subsp.	"Celebes" [*recte* N. Celebes]
semperi, 314, ♂♀	*mulciber* (L.) subsp.	Mindoro. (26)
siamensis, 341, ♂♀	*core godartii* Lucas (syn.)	Siam
staintonii, 319, ♂♀	*leucostictos hisme* Boisduval (syn.)	Waigeu. (15)
stephensii, 320, ♂	*stephensii stephensii* C. & R. Felder	Mysol
trimenii, 324, ♂♀	*stephensii* C. & R. Felder subsp.	Halmaheira. (16)
vicina, 337, ♂♀	*climena* (Stoll) subsp.	Aru Is. (17)
vollenhovii, 327, ♂	*eleusina* (Cramer) subsp.	N.E. Celebes (Gorontalo). (18)
wallacei C. Felder, 1860 : 346, ♂	*wallacei wallacei* C. Felder	Batjan. (25)
wallengrenii, 336, ♂♀	*algea* (Godart) subsp.	Java
westwoodii, 316, ♂♀	*leucostictos* (Gmelin) subsp.	S. Celebes. (24)
zinckenii, 335, ♂♀	*climena climena* (Stoll) (syn.)	Amboina
	Species not in the *Reise Novara*.	
bremeri C. & R. Felder, 1860, ♂	*crameri* Lucas subsp.	Malaya
°*doleschalii* C. & R. Felder, 1859, ♂	*sylvester* (F.) subsp.	New Guinea. (23)
esperi C. Felder, 1862, ♀	*crameri* Lucas subsp.	Car Nicobar. (20)
ménétrièsii C. & R. Felder, 1860, ♂♀	*algea* (Godart) subsp.	Malaya
mniszechii C. & R. Felder, 1859, ♂	*eleusina* (Cramer) subsp.	"Celebes" [*recte* South Celebes]. (22)

7 (*hewitsonii*). The male type represents the form in which the hind-wing scent area is not darkened, a character apparently peculiar to specimens from South Celebes. In the female of this form the hind-wing underside has the stripe in area 7 much broader than in the northern subspecies, also the cell shows an enclosed streak of dark ground-colour, this streak in *hyacinthus* Butler being extended to outer margin of cell. The female allotype belongs to *hyacinthus*.

8 (*horsfieldii*). The male type represents the subspecies from South Celebes.

9 (*kirbyi*). The types represent the subspecies from North Celebes.

10 (*lewinii*). Male type labelled "Nord Austral", referring probably to the Austral Islands. It belongs to *helcita* auct. (see page 13) and represents the subspecies from the Friendly Is. (Tongabatu) where the species has developed the broadest band on hind-wing. *E. lewinii* replaces *helcita* Boisduval (err. ident.) as a species. The name *mathewi* Poulton becomes a synonym.

11 (*macleayi*). ♂ type, on fore-wing upperside, with submarginal spot in area 3 minute; this spot is absent in some specimens in the British Museum. ♀ allotype with spots of both wings well developed; no marginal white suffusion.

12 (*moorei*). This name is a nom. nov. for *hübneri* (Moore), which is a synonym of *mazares* Doubleday. The Felders confused *hübneri* (Moore) with the insect known as *malayica* Butl., a Felder ♂ of which is labelled "*moorei*".

13 (*payeni*). The ♂ type represents *sylvester* from the Aru Is.

14 (*redtenbacheri*). A single specimen from Coll. Felder bears this name. It represents the male of *leachii* C. & R. Felder from South Celebes and has page priority.

15 (*staintonii*). ♂ type represents the dark form in which the fore-wing is without white scaling and has a paler outer border and two subapical bluish-white dots in areas 6 and 7. ♀ allotype resembles the ♂. Fore-wing with traces of bluish submarginal dots in areas 2 to 6. Underside fore-wing without subapical and submarginal spots. Hing-wing outer border pale, more so from inner margin to vein 5 on both sides; upperside with three bluish-white spots in areas 4 to 6, underside with four such spots in 4 to 7. The name becomes a synonym of *hisme* Boisd. (*q.v.*).

16 (*trimenii*). ♂♀ types labelled Halmaheira (Dodinga). Male agrees with Halmaheira specimens in British Museum, but no female is available for comparison. The names *salabanda* Kirsch and *engrammelli* (Moore) are synonyms.

17 (*vicina*). Both sexes were described but only a female was found in the Felder material. This resembles the subspecies from Banda, but hind-wing with a broader white border, its inner edge well defined, much as in *eurypon* Hew. from Key. Similar specimens are in the British Museum (ex Oberthür) from Gisser Island near Ceram. I have seen no authentic Aru specimens. Two specimens, from the Joicey Coll., bearing Aru labels, probably came from Key. It is still uncertain whether *vicina* occurs on Aru or whether the Gisser specimens are correctly labelled.

18 (*vollenhovii*). ♂ type has hind-wing with two discal spots (in areas 2 and 3); no spot in end of cell; underside without white patches. Another form occurs also in northern and eastern Celebes. This has discal spots of hind-wing twice as large, and there is a small spot in end of cell.

19 (*fraterna*). Type a female labelled " Aru (Lorquin) ". Fore-wing underside with only one post-discal spot (in area 2). Hind-wing spots in area 7 small, the proximal one smaller than is usual in *assimilata*; spot in 6 merged with marginal white. Apparently a small female of *assimilata* of which no specimens have been recorded from Aru.

20 (*esperi*). Type a female from Car Nicobar. Hind-wing underside with submarginal row of spots complete and prominent.

21 (*montrouzieri*). Type a female. The specimen has no tornal spot on either side of fore-wing. Misidentified by all authors as *helcita* Boisduval.

22 (*mniszechii*). On hind-wing underside, in end of cell, the type has a large, somewhat elongate-ovate, spot with a proximal linear prolongation; most specimens have only a dot or small spot.

23 (*doleschallii*). Type apparently not in Coll. Felder, but only the form figured as a var. in *Wien. ent. Monatsschr.* 3 : pl. 5 fig. 2.

24 (*westwoodii*). ♂ type is without post-discal white spots on fore-wing. ♀ allotype with fore-wing spots in areas 2 and 3 narrow; hind-wing spots broad and long. The male is labelled " Macassar " and also " Celebes (Wallace) ". The female is without locality label.

25 (*wallacei*). ♂ type labelled " Batchian ". Fore-wing underside with a small blue spot in end of cell.

26 (*semperi*). A male which is without any Felder label, but is certainly a Felder specimen, is taken to be the type. ♀ allotype labelled " Mindoro (Semper) ". Fore-wing spots smaller than in British Museum specimens, and the lower of the two inner stripes is absent.

27 (*forsteri*). ♂ type on fore-wing underside without a spot in area 2; hind-wing paler than is usual. Upperside fore-wing blue spots with white scaling as is usual; hind-wing without spots.

2. *Species described by J. A. Boisduval.*

Eleven species appear to have been described. The types of ten of these are in the British Museum (N.H.) from Coll. Oberthür. The type of *duponchelii* may be in Mus. Paris. The types examined are *adyte* (♂), *aglidice* (♀), *callithoe* (♂), *goudotii* (♂), *helcita* (♂), *herbstii* (♂), *hisme* (♂), *lapeyrousei* (♂♀), *orope* (♂), *treitschkei* (♂). Three of these call for comment.

(*a*) *Euploea hisme* Boisduval (1832).—The specimen bears the locality "Rawack", and Boisduval gives it as Buru. The specimen does not resemble any of the many Buru examples of *leucostictos* (Gmelin) in the British Museum. On the other hand, it resembles *leucostictos staintonii* C. & R. Felder from Waigeu, the form without submarginal spots on fore-wing. Hind-wing underside with distinct outer pale border, also present in *staintonii* but absent in the somewhat similar but darker subspecies *bernsteinii* C. & R. Felder from Halmaheira and Batjan.

The type agrees, for the most part, with the original description. Other specimens, also considered by Boisduval, are described as having a small maculate violet band on fore-wing. As these also are included in the first part of the description where the wings are described as "plus pâles à l'extrémité", they could have come from Waigeu or Dutch New Guinea. The Moluccan forms have no pale border or show it very obscurely in a few specimens.

The type of *hisme* was seen by Moore who, in 1883, gave the locality as Aru. The Aru subspecies of *leucostictos* is *assimilata* C. & R. Felder. No specimens resembling *hisme* are known from Aru.

It is here considered that *hisme* is synonymous with *staintonii* from Waigeu. The name for the Buru subspecies is, therefore, *bouruana* (Moore), 1883.

(*b*) *Euploea lapeyrousei* Boisduval (1832).—This was stated by the author to come from Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Amboina, Buru and New Guinea. The types agree with the subspecies of *algea* (Godt.) from northern Dutch New Guinea.

(*c*) *Euploea helcita* Boisduval (1859).—A Boisduval male specimen, in Coll. Oberthür, bears these labels: (1) "Typicum specimen" (printed in red); (2) "*Helcita* Bd., N^lle^ Caledonie"; (3) "*Euploea helcita* Boisduval", with reference added; (4) "Vu par Moore en 1881". This specimen does not agree with the description but fits the conception of the species by Butler and Moore.

At the beginning of his diagnosis Boisduval says: "Appartient à ce groupe . . . dont les mâles sont caractérisés par une raie luisante glabre, sur le bord interne des aîles supérieures." Presumably the insect should possess a brand. "Port et taille de l'*éleutho* de l'île de Guam." This is vague but concerns size and shape, not the pattern. There is no reference to the large spots on fore-wing of specimen labelled as type, an omission, were it a fact, that would be entirely inconsistent with all Boisduval's careful descriptions of 1836 and onwards. Furthermore, the specimen has not the upperside "d'un brun noirâtre plus intense vers le milieu." Upperside of hind-wing has not a complete inner row of spots, but it is more than can be called half a row, as stated in the description. Post-cellular spots on underside of both wings white, whereas they should be violaceous. All these characters are to be found in

another *Euploea* from New Caledonia, described in 1877 by Butler as *whitmei*, from the Loyalty Islands.

A single male of *whitmei* (ex Boisduval) was found in Coll. Oberthür; it is without locality. This specimen was seen by Moore, and bears a label (probably affixed by Moore) "*Euploea whitmei* Butl., ♂". It agrees very well with the description of *helcita*. In the British Museum is also another male labelled "New Caledonia (Layard) (ex Druce Coll., Godm. & Salvin Coll.)".

The species *helcita* auct. was described in 1865 by C. and R. Felder as *montrouzieri*. As C. Felder was in correspondence with Boisduval, it may seem strange that he should have been in ignorance of the species described by Boisduval in 1859. Actually he quotes a species from this 1859 paper in 1862 (*Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien* **12** : 495, no. 206).

In 1921 (*Bull. Hill Mus.* **1** : 28) I published some notes on *helcita*. As the description did not fit the *helcita* as then understood, I wrote to C. Oberthür for information. Oberthür explained the disparity by omission and abstention made by Boisduval, since it never occurred to him that the specimen in his collection was not the type. Therefore, in the absence of further evidence, my conception of *helcita* became that of previous authors.

In 1866 (*Proc. zool. Soc.* **1866** : 453) Butler classed *helcita* as a local form of *eleutho*. He was followed by Moore in 1883 (*Proc. zool. Soc.* **1883** : 257), who went farther and founded his genus *Nipara* upon *helcita*, including six species in the group, all being forms resembling *eleutho* but without a male brand. It may be surmised that the identity of *helcita* being thus apparently established, the Boisduval specimen, in Coll. Oberthür, was given a special type-label.

Moore did not say what types he had examined but noted in whose collection the species were. In the case of *helcita* no collection is mentioned.

The species known hitherto as *helcita* must be called *lewinii* C. & R. Felder, whilst *helcita* Boisduval will replace *whitmei* Butler, a subspecies of *algea* Godart. The name *lewinii* has place priority over *montrouzieri* and *eschscholtzii*, two subspecies described on the same page.

3. *Species described by J. B. Godart.*

The descriptions in the *Enc. Méth.* (1819, 1824) have been studied and, with two exceptions, do not call for comment.

(*a*) The species *algea* has given some difficulty. In 1925 Talbot and Le Cerf published a brief account of some species described by Godart, the types having been identified at the Mus. Paris. It is unfortunate that this paper did not include a more detailed account, with sexes and data on specimens. This would have avoided an unfortunate misunderstanding that arose in the case of *algea*. Some doubt was cast on the determination by Corbet (1942 : 258) after he had read the original description; this reasoning appeared correct to me when I also read over the description. Recently, when studying these descriptions again, it became apparent to me that we were both wrong in our interpretation of that part of the description relating to the two stripes on fore-wing underside. The original reads: "Le dessous des premières offre sur le milieu quatre ou cinq points d'un blanc-bleuâtre, séparés du bord interne par deux raies longitudinales, dont la supérieure d'un blanc moins vif, l'inférieure très pâle, plus longue et s'apercevant en dessus dans le mâle." The stripe "supérieure" is really an elongate spot in area 2, and the stripe "infé-

rieure" is a brand which appears on the upperside. The similarity of this description to that of *amymone* on the next page leaves no doubt that a similar characteristic is described in both cases. It is, therefore, impossible to assign the insect to *climena* (Stoll). The specimen examined by Talbot and Le Cerf was doubtless the male type of Godart; this agreed with the insect known as *duponchelii* Boisduval. There seems no valid reason for supposing that the specimen examined in Mus. Paris was not Godart's type.

A study of the material of *algea* in the British Museum (N.H.) from Amboina, Ceram and Buru, does not confirm the differences supposed to exist between the insects in each of these three areas. It is proposed to unite them under the name *algea* (Godart) with synonyms *duponchelii* Boisduval, *anthracina* Butler, and *lykoatis* Fruhstorfer.

(*b*) *Danais baudiniana* Godart. No specimens of *orope* Boisduval or of *timora* Fruhstorfer agree satisfactorily with the description. It may be either of these species, possibly a female, or it may be something else. It seems, therefore, advisable to treat *baudiniana* as a *species incerta*.

4. *Species described by F. Moore from specimens in Coll. Oberthür.*

Calliploea aristotelis (1883, N. Borneo), ♂♀.—The author states that this insect comes from "Sandakan, N. Borneo (Pryer)" and that it is in the collections of W. L. Distant and C. Oberthür.

The Oberthür specimen is a male labelled "Borneo", with a label "n. sp." in Moore's writing, and a label by Oberthür "vu par Moore en 1881".

The collection at Tring contains a female labelled "N. Borneo (Pryer)", with also a label in Moore's writing: "*Calliploea aristotelis* Moore, ♀ type". This specimen is probably from Coll. Distant.

The above female specimen is here selected as holotype, the Oberthür male being the allotype.

Deragena childreni (1883, "Java").—The type is a male labelled "*grayi* Boisd., Java". It belongs to the species *boisduvalii* Lucas, and appears to be nearest to *rileyi* Poulton from the Loyalty Is. There is nothing exactly resembling it in the British Museum (N.H.). The brand is 8·5 mm. long, a little shorter than in most *rileyi* and *torvina* Butler; it is slightly broader than in *rileyi* but not so broad as in *torvina*. The submarginal spots, more prominent on underside, and the absence of marginal pale borders on upperside distinguish it from its allies. The insect comes probably from a Pacific island, and *boisduvalii* is still not recorded from some areas.

Isamia fabricii (1883, "Cochin China").—Type a male from Coll. Boisduval labelled "*Isamia fabricii* Bd. descr. by Moore", with also a label by Oberthür: "Vu par Moore en 1881"; also a description, probably by Boisduval, entitled "*Euploea fabricii* Boisd." This ends by saying: "Nous avons reçu cette espèce de la Cochinchine."

The specimen represents a form of *midamus ochsenheimeri* Lucas, from Java, in which the fore-wing has only four small submarginal spots in areas 4 to 7. The nominotypical *ochsenheimeri* has a complete row of submarginal spots, a small cell-spot, and some post-cellular spots.

A third form, *rafflesi* (Moore), has a complete row of submarginal spots, less prominent than in the nominotypical form, and is without a cell-spot and post-cellular spots.

Crastia grammifera (1883, "Malaise"), ♂.—The type more resembles

Tonkin specimens of *core* (Cramer), but the locality is not known with certainty. See Talbot, 1940, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **76** : 247.

Isamia marseuli (1883, Saigon), ♂.—A form of *midamus grotei* C. & R. Felder in which the hind-wing spots are dusky and indistinct. The specimen is from Coll. Boisduval with a label " *marseulii*, Saigon ", a name-label in Moore's writing, and a printed label by Oberthür : " Vu par Moore en 1881 ".

Crastia prunosa (1883, China).—Type a male, a form of *core amymone* (Godart) as usually understood to be the case.

5. *Species described by W. Doherty.*

Types of the following names have been determined from specimens in Coll. Oberthür.—*Euploea deheeri* (1891, Sumbawa), ♂; *Trepsichrois dongo* (1891, Sumbawa), ♂♀; *Trepsichrois elwesii* (1891, Sumba), ♀ holotype, in poor condition; *Euploea lewa* (1891, Sumba), ♂; *Stictoploea melolo* (1891, Sumba), ♂♀; *Euploea palmeda* (1891, Sumba), ♂.

Miscellaneous Notes.

buxtoni (Moore).—*E. modesta buxtoni* Corbet, 1942 : 259. Specimens of both sexes from Sumatra (Bovenlanden) were found in Colls. Adams and Oberthür. This is the subspecies from southern Sumatra and the locality " Sumatra " as given by Moore is thus correct.

lachrymosa (Grose-Smith).—This is the Jobi subspecies of *algea* (Godart). In appearance it resembles the Moluccan *algea* rather than *lapeyrousei* Boisduval and others from Dutch New Guinea, Waigeu and Salawatty.

malaguna Ribbe (1898).—This name sinks to *lacon* (Grose-Smith), 1894. Both authors failed to notice the short thin brand on fore-wing of male. A subspecies, *tripunctata* Joicey & Noakes (1915), occurs on the island of Biak.

morosa Butler (1866), Mysol.—This is the species called *dalmanii* C. & R. Felder by Bryk (1937) and Corbet (1942).

melanopa Röber (1887), Sekar, Dutch N.W. New Guinea.—A careful comparison of the figure given by Röber (*Iris* **1** : pl. 8 fig. 2) with a series of *lapeyrousei* Boisduval shows that these insects are identical. The latter form is confined to Dutch New Guinea. A specimen from Maccluer Gulf agrees very well with Röber's figure.

netscheri Snellen (1889, New Guinea).—This is the oldest name for the species called *melanopa* by Corbet (1942 : 267). The type locality is certainly Dutch New Guinea, probably Dorey.

The subspecies not correctly assigned in Bryk (1937) are as follow :—To *algea* (Godart).—*cissia* Fruhstorfer (Mysol), *parca* Fruhstorfer (Mand. New Guinea). To *algea lapeyrousei* Boisduval.—Forms *julica* Fruhstorfer, *potaissa* Fruhstorfer, *albifrons* Fruhstorfer, *delicia* Fruhstorfer. To *netscheri* Snellen.—*numantia* Fruhstorfer (Waigeu), *theriodes* Fruhstorfer (Eilanden River, Dutch New Guinea), *erana* Fruhstorfer (Mand. New Guinea).

rogeri (Geyer), 1837.—This insect is still known only by the figure in the *Zuträge*. This shows a female with white spots and bands reminiscent of *eleutho, corinna* and *sylvester*. There is a faint appearance of two inner stripes on fore-wing; this doubtless decided Moore and Fruhstorfer to place *rogeri* in the *Stictoploea* group. This position is, however, by no means certain. The insect shows some unusual pattern characters. Both wings have cell-

patches, fore-wing with two subapical spots, hind-wing with a subcostal stripe in area 7 on underside. These characters render it more distinct than usual for a subspecies of *core*, *algea* or *sylvester* within the areas covered by the particular pattern in forms of these species.

If the species occurred within the range of the white-banded and spotted forms found in the Austro-Malayan and Polynesian areas, it seems strange that it has not been rediscovered. If it occurred in the Malagassic Region its extreme rarity or even extinction would not be surprising.

The locality was given as Seychelles. This may not be impossible although one would have expected the common *core mitra* (Moore) to have been caught at the same time.

A comparison of the figure of *rogeri* with other Malagassic forms shows more approach to *euphon euphon* (F.) in the hind-wing pale band with its irregular outer edge, the absence of a white costal border on hind-wing upperside, and the position of the post-cellular spots on fore-wing underside.

The species is placed provisionally after *euphon*. Its habitat is probably one of the islands in the Malagassic area.

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——. 1936, New species of Coccidae. *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **84** : 901–936.

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MEETINGS

TO BE HELD IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS

41, Queen's Gate, S.W.7

1943.

WEDNESDAY,	January	20
,,	February	3
,,	March	3
,,	April	7
,,	May	5
,,	June	2

THE ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

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